

LEBEDEV, Yu.D.

LEBEDEV, Yu.D.

Forty years of Soviet sanitary organization. Gig. 1 san. 22 no.10:
9-19 0 '57. (MIRA 10:12)

(PUBLIC HEALTH, hist.
in Russia)

LEBEDEV, Yu.D.

Principal trends in the future plan of public health development
for 1956-1965 in the area of sanitation and epidemiological control.
Gig. 1 san. 23 no.7:9-16 J1 '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Iz Glavnoy gosudarstvennoy sanitarnoy inspeksii Ministerstva
zdravookhraneniya SSSR.

(PUBLIC HEALTH

in Russia, trends in develop. (Rus))

LEBEDEV, YU. D., PEROTSKAYA, A. S., GLEROVA, L. F.

"The Practice of Sanitary Air Protection in the Industrial Cities
of the USSR."

report submitted at the 13th All-Union Congress of Hygienists, Epidemiologists
and Infectionists, 1959.

LEBEDEV, Yu.D.

Current status and immediate problems in the sanitary control of
air in Soviet cities. Gig.i san. 25 no.1:5-11 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Iz Gosudarstvennoy sanitarnoy inspeksii SSSR.
(AIR POLLUTION prevention and control)

LEBEDEV, Yu.D., red.; PEROTSKAYA, A.S., red.; CHERNAYENKO, T.D., red.;
NOVIKOV, Yu.D., red.; POGOSKINA, M.V., tekhn. red.

[Hygiene in hospitals and sanatoriums] Gigiena bol'nits i sanato-
riev. Moskva, Medgiz, 1961. 231 p. (MIRA 14:12)
(HOSPITALS--HYGIENE) (SANATORIUMS--HYGIENE)

LEBEDEV, Yu.G.; POTAPOV, I.N.

Mechanization of the removal of hot metal from the roll train.
(MIRA 18:6)
Metallurg 10 no.6:30-31 Je '65.

1. Zavod "Elektrostal".

LEBEDEV, Yu.I.

Lowering power consumption in moving hydraulic walking excavators. Izv.
vys.ucheb.zav.; stroit. i arkhitekt. no.5:139-148 ' 58.(MIRA 12:1)

1. Novosibirskiy inzhenerno-stroitel'nyy institut imeni V.V.
Kuybysheva.

(Excavating machinery)

LEBEDEV, Yuliy Ivanovich; KUDRYAVTSEV, Vitaliy Vasil'yevich, laureat Stalinskoy premii; MESHKOVSKAYA, M., red.; SHLYK, M., tekhn.red.

[We shall surpass the standards of world technology] Prevzoidem obraztsy mirovoi tekhniki. Moskva, Mosk.rabochii, 1960. 98 p. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Direktor Khot'kovskogo zavoda "Elektroizolit" (for Lebedev).
 2. Glavnyy inzhener Khot'kovskogo zavoda "Elektroizolit" (for Kudryavtsev).
- (Khot'kovo (Moscow Province)--Electric insulators and insulation)
(Socialist competition)

GUSAROV, N.N., inzh. Prinsipali uchastnye: ANDREYEV, V.V., inzh.;
 RABOTNOV, B.A., inzh.; FEDOTOV, L.Ye., inzh., nauchnyy red.
 BALDIN, V.A., retsenzent; BRODSKIY, A.Ya., kand.tekhn.nauk,
 retsenzent; SAVALOV, I.G., kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; LEVI,
 S.S., kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; SOKOLOV, V.S., kand.tekhn.
 nauk, retsenzent; LEBEDEV, Yu.I., retsenzent; RAZUMOVA, E.D.,
 inzh., retsenzent; DOLGIKH, V.G., inzh., retsenzent; MAKSIMOV,
 K.G., red.izd-vs; PUL'KINA, Ye.A., tekhn.red.

[Provisional instructions on using gamma rays in controlling
 welded joints of reinforcements in reinforced-concrete con-
 struction elements] Vremennaya instruktsiya po kontroliu
 svarnykh soedinenii armatury zhelezobetonnykh konstruksii
 prosvechivaniem gamma-luchami. Leningrad, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po
 stroit., arkhitekt. i stroit.materialam, 1960. 46 p.

(MIRA 14:2)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Ministerstvo stroitel'stva elektro-
 stantsiy. Tekhnicheskoye upravleniye. 2. TSentral'nyy nauchno-
 issledovatel'skiy institut stroitel'nykh konstruksiy (for Baldin,
 Brodskiy). 3. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhi-
 tektury SSSR (for Baldin). 4. VNIIMS (for Savalov, Levi). 5. TSent-
 ral'naya nauchno-issledovatel'skaya laboratoriya Gosgortekhnadzora
 (for Sokolov). 6. Zamestitel' glavnogo sanitarnogo inspektora, Sani-
 tarnaya inspeksiya SSSR (for Lebedev). 7. TsNIP Ministerstva stroi-
 tel'stva elektrostantsiy (for Razumova). 8. Trest Sevzapenergo-
 montazh (for Dolgikh).

(Gamma rays--Industrial applications) (Reinforcing bars--Welding)

LEBEDEV, Yuriy Ivanovich, inzh.; KASITSYNA, K.N., inzh., red.

[Improving the mechanism nodes of the E-801 excavator; experience of L.P.Kurdiukov mechanic of the Trust of the Special State Office for the Mechanization of Construction Work] Usovershenstvovanie uzlov mekhanizmov ekskavatora E-801; opyt L.P.Kurdiukova, mashinista tresta "Stroimekhanizatsiia "(Novosibirsk). Moskva, Gosstroizdat, 1963. 11 p.
(MIRA 17:6)

1. Moscow. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organizatsii, mekhanizatsii i tekhnicheskoy pomoshchi stroitel'stvu.
2. Starshiy prepodavatel' Novosibirskogo inzhenerno-stroitel'nogo instituta im. V.V.Klybysheva (for Lebedev).

LEYKIN, I.M.; LEBEDEV, Yu.I.

Investigating converter steel quality. Biul. TSIICHM no.3:
40-42 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy
metallurgii.

(Bessemer process)
(Steel--Testing)

LEYKIN, I.M.; LEBEDEV, Ya.I.; ANDREYEV, I.I.; BEDA, N.N.; Prinimali uchastnye: LIVSHITS, G.L.; TEREENT'YEVA, Ya.K.; FILONOV, V.G.; GONCHAROV, I.A.; NAFTALOVICH, S.M.; KUPRIKOV, P.Z.; ABKINA, R.I.; ROSHCHINA, A.A.; LUPYAKOV, A.G.

Steel of the 18G2-grade. Sbor. trud TSNIICM no.35:92-101 '63.
(MIRA 17:2)

LEBEDEV, Yu.M., inzh.; MEL'NIK, S.S., inzh.; FUKEL'MAN, M.L., inzh.

Automatic deposition by welding of stainless steel on pearlitic
steel using two wires. Svar.proizv. no.2:17-21 F '64.

(MIRA 18:1)

LEBEDEV, Yu.M. (g. Nikolayev); MEL'NIK, S.S. (g. Nikolayev); FUKEL'MAN,
M.L. (g. Nikolayev)

Technology of mechanized hard facing of stainless steel with
two wires. Avtom. svar. 17 no.4871-74 Ap '64 (MIRA 18:1)

ЛЕБЕДЕВ, Ю. Н.

ИОНАТОВ, Д.В.; ЛЕБЕДЕВ, Ю. Н.

Определение упругости паров металлов при высоких
температурах с помощью вакуумных микровесов.

report submitted for the 5th Physical Chemical Conference on
Steel Production.

MOSCOW 30 JUN 1958

86751

S/120/60/000/006/027/045
E032/E314

5.5800(1043, 1273, 1228)

AUTHORS: Ignatov, D.V. and Lebedev, Yu.N.

TITLE: Universal Apparatus for the Determination of the
Rate of Evaporation and Decomposition of Various
Substances in a Vacuum

PERIODICAL: Pribery i tekhnika eksperimenta, 1960, No. 6,
pp. 107 - 110

TEXT: A description is given of a universal apparatus (in a glass envelope) which can be used to determine the rate of evaporation and the heat of evaporation of metals and components of alloys in the temperature range 20 - 2 000 °C. It can also be used to study the kinetics of decomposition of chemical compounds, and to determine their chemical and phase composition by sublimation and condensation at target in a high vacuum and subsequent analysis of the products by electron diffraction and other methods. The principal parts of the apparatus are a torsion microbalance and an evaporator placed in the same vacuum chamber. The frame and the balance beam were made from fused quartz rods 4 and 2 mm in diameter and the restoring and suspension wires were made of tungsten
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(13 μ in diameter). A detailed description of these balances is given by Rodin et al in Refs. 1 and 2. They are of conventional design. The balance is calibrated by suspending sections of a silver wire of known weight. The evaporator was in the form of the usual Knudsen furnace in the form of a tantalum container whose temperature was measured by a platinum-platinum/rhodium thermocouple. The furnace was operated under effusive conditions with an output aperture of 0.3 - 0.5 mm in diameter and a wall thickness of 0.05 mm. The furnace is heated by tungsten spirals. The working temperature could be achieved in about 30 sec after switching on the current and the working vacuum was between 10^{-6} and 5×10^{-7} mm Hg when the temperature was 1 200 - 1 400 °C. The collimator had an aperture of 15 mm in diameter and was located at 20 mm

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from the face of the furnace and at a distance of 5 mm from
the target. The collimating diaphragm was attached to a
massive copper block in order to maintain it at a sufficiently
low temperature. The block was water-cooled. Chemically-
active residual gases were removed by passing chemically-pure
argon through the apparatus. The beam produced by the Knudsen
furnace and collimated by the diaphragm was condensed on a
target suspended from the torsion balance. The composition of
the condensate was determined by an electron-diffraction
method with the aid of radioactive isotopes and by chemical
analysis. In the case of the electron-diffraction analysis
the condensate was removed from the target either by immersion
in water or by dissolving the target. A counter for recording
radioactive emissions was also included and could be used to
determine the rate of evaporation. The apparatus has been
used to determine the rate of evaporation of a number of

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metals and alloys. The following table gives the data on the vapour pressures and heat of evaporation of erbium, chromium, solid solutions of titanium and chromium:

Temperature of Evaporation, °C	Vapour pressure P, 10 ⁻⁴ mm Hg			
	Er	Cr	Cr+0.6 at.% Ti	Cr+1.0 at.% Ti
1100	2.10			0.30
1150	2.58	1.41	0.41	1.61
1200	8.69	4.57	2.53	5.65
1250	12.04	13.49	6.39	13.52
1300	43.10	37.15	25.75	
Temperature of evaporation, kJoules/mole				
	267.7	404.9	477.8	499.9

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The temperature dependence of the vapour pressure (mm Hg)
was found to be given by the following expressions:

$$\lg p = 11.0 - 21170/T; \text{ for Cr;}$$

$$\lg p = 13.28 - 2500/T; \text{ for Cr + 0.6 at.\% Ti;}$$

$$\lg p = 13.25 - 25200/T; \text{ for Cr + 1.0 at.\% Ti;}$$

$$\lg p = 6.40 - 14000/T; \text{ for Er.}$$

There are 4 figures, 1 table and 5 Soviet references

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S/120/60/000/006/027/045
E032/E314

Universal Apparatus for the Determination of the Rate of
Evaporation and Decomposition of Various Substances in a
Vacuum

ASSOCIATION: Institut metallurgii AN SSSR
(Institute of Metallurgy of the AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: October 27, 1959

Card 6/6

36828
S/137/62/000/004/141/201
A060/A101

574300
AUTHORS: Ignatov, D. V., Lebedev, Yu. N.

TITLE: Universal installation for the determination of evaporation rates and the decomposition of various substances in vacuum

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 4, 1962, 93, abstract 41560 (V sb. "Fiz.-khim. osnovy proiz-va stali". Moscow, AN SSSR, 1961, 305 - 310)

TEXT: The description is given of an installation for determining the rates and heats of vaporization of metals and alloy components, and which also enables the investigation of the decomposition kinetics of chemical compounds and the determination of their chemical and phase compositions. This is done by sublimation and condensation on a target in the interval between 20 and 2,000°C at high vacuum with subsequent analysis of the condensation products by electronic or other methods, by means of radioactive isotopes or chemical analysis. The material under investigation is placed in an evaporator consisting of a Knudsen cell and a heater. The Knudsen cell is made of a massive tantalum beaker, X

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AC60/A101

Universal installation for...

and the heater is made in the form of a tungsten cylindrical spiral whose end is fixed by a spring: this makes it possible to avoid the deformation of the spiral under heating up to operating temperatures of 1,400 - 1,700°C. This way of attaching the spiral makes it possible to eliminate the ordinarily used ceramic holders. The stream of vapor from the vaporizing substance is shaped by the opening in the Knudsen cell and the collimating diaphragm, and directed onto the target suspended from one of the ends of the balance arm of a torsion microbalance and condenses upon it. By introducing an active measurement sensor into the installation it is possible to determine simultaneously the vaporization rate of several components of an alloy. The results are cited of a number of investigations on the determination of vaporization rates of metals and alloys (Er, Cr, solid solutions of Cr and Ti). There are 5 references. X

Ye. Assonova

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

LEBEDEV, Yu. P.

Reasons for surface and subsoil compaction in the Golodnaya Steppe.
Trudy Pochv. inst. 29:223-238 '48. (MLRA 10:8)
(Golodnaya Steppe--Soil physics)

LEBEDEV, Yu. P.
ROZANOV, A.N.; LEBEDEV, Yu.P.

Effect of irrigation on the level and chemical composition of
ground waters of the Golodnaya Steppe. Trudy Pochv. inst. 29:
283-323 '48. (MLRA 10:8)

(Golodnaya Steppe--Water, Underground)
(Golodnaya Steppe--Irrigation farming)

CA

Moundlike solonchak complexes, their genesis and evolution. Yu. P. Ichedev. *Pish. solonch. Pedology*, 1949, No. 1, 228-40. In the desert semidesert regions areas are encountered where a special kind of solonchak complexes originates along the ridges of the depressions. The salts in these areas may reach as high as 40%. As the winds blow the dusts accumulate at the ridges, forming moundlike solonchak complexes. In time these mounds become desalinated and there the only living plants are found. Analytical data are given on the salt content of the ridges, the mounds, and of the ground waters. It is clear that such high accumulations of salts are associated with a relatively high water table, the waters contg. as much as 120,000 g/l. The salts are primarily chlorides of Na, Ca, and Mg. It is postulated that the CaCl₂ is of deep lying sources of water associated with tectonic movements. I. S. Ioffe.

ASD 514 METEOROLOGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

CA

15

Classification of salty soils. Yu. P. Lebedev. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 81, 913-15 (1951).—Two large groups are suggested: (1) soils with comparatively free water drainage, with low degree of mineralization, and with accumulation of approx. equality between HCO_3 and SO_4 , both greater than Cl ; and (2) soils with limited drainage in which Cl and SO_4 are equalized and both are higher than HCO_3 . A further classification by quant. steps is also proposed. G. M. Kosolapoff.

LEBEDEV, YU. P.

Moscow Province - Soils

"Soils of the Serebryanye Prudy district of Moscow Province." A.A.Lazarev, Reviewed by Yu. P. Lebedev. Pochvovedenie no. 5, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, October 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

LEBEDEV, YU. P.

Alkali Lands

Basic means of reclaiming saline soils of the Kara Kul-Bukhara oasis. Pochvovedenie, No. 5, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, October 1952, UNCLASSIFIED

Lebedev, Yu. P.

✓ The mechanisms of the processes of salt accumulation in the deserts of the Aral-Caspian depression. V. A. Kovda, V. V. Egorov, A. T. Morozov, and Yu. P. Lebedev. *Trudy Pechenskogo Inst. im. V. V. Dokuchaeva*, 1954, No. 1, S.S. 6, 3, P. 44, 6-78 (1954).—The authors cover the geol. history of the area from the point of view of the accumulation of salts, such as NaCl or $\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$, indicating that the process of salinization is still going on. The fresh waters, because of their relatively low sp. gr., stay on the surface of the ground waters which are saline. The authors discuss the rise of the brine waters from the oil-bearing types of formation, which contain primarily chlorides with practically no sulfates. These brines give rise to fluffy solonchaks. Its salts are carried by the winds to distant areas and come in contact with earlier continental deposits contg. sulfates, giving rise to gypsum formation. The influence of the Caspian and Aral seas on the present-day accumulation of salts is discussed extensively, giving data on the relation of the compn. of the waters of the rivers to that of the seas. They show that the continental type of salt inflow into these seas contributes to their high sulfate content. In the section on the role of the plant cover on the accumulation of salts in the area a thorough review is presented, giving some new data on the compn. of the ash of plants growing under saline conditions in the area. Calcareous are made on the annual salt contribution of these plants to the soil in terms of kg./ha. The next section discusses in detail the significance of the river waters in the accumulation of salts in the area, giving data on the compn. of the respective rivers draining into the Caspian and Aral seas. This is followed by a discussion of the destiny of salts entering the depression, assoc. with the mineralization of the ground waters in the geologic profile, followed by a review of the factors involved in this mineralization and the present status of the depression. From then on, the salts in the soil cover are

V. G. Konda
discussed, their seasonal dynamics, relation to irrigation,
and methods of amelioration, covering the different stages
in the process of salinization, solonchak, solonetz, and
solod. In all sections considerable chem. data are pre-
sented to illustrate the points made. 45 references.
J. S. Joffe

PERVUKHIN, B.V., gornyy inzhener; ~~LEBEDEV, Yu.P.~~, gornyy inzhener.

Drifting in the Khaidarkan mines. Gor.zhur. no.5:54-55 My '56.
(MLRA 9:8)
(Khaidarkan--Mining engineering)

DMITRIYEV, A.P., kand. tekhn. nauk; LEBEDEV, Yu.P., gornyy inzh.;
SHAMIRZAYEV, Kh.Kh., gornyy inzh.

Characteristics of thermal piercing of boreholes in complex ore deposits. Nauch. trudy Mosk. inst. radioelek. i gor. elektromekh. no.47:67-75 '63. (MIRA 17:6)

NEDRIGAYLOV, V., inzh.; GIMEYN, S.; LISITSYN, V.; LEBEDEV, Yu.; POGONIN, A.;
POTAPOV, P.

Technical information. Okhr. truda i sots. strakh. 6 no.7:41-46
J1 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Starshiy inzh. laboratorii tekhniki bezopasnosti Gosudarstvennogo
vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo tekhnologicheskogo instituta
remonta i ekspluatatsii mashinno-traktornogo parka (for Gimeyn).
2. Tekhnicheskii inspektor Yaroslavskogo soveta professional'nykh
soyuzov (for Potapov).

ACCESSION NR: AP4013292

S/0135/64/000/002/0017/0021

AUTHORS: Lebedev, Yu. M. (Engineer); Mol'nik, S. S. (Engineer); Fukel'man, M. I. (Engineer)

TITLE: Automatic fusion of stainless steel on pearlite steel using two wire electrodes

SOURCE: Svarochnoye proizvodstvo, no. 2, 1964, 17-21

TOPIC TAGS: steel, stainless steel, pearlite steel, fusion, welding, two-wire welding, St.3 low carbon steel, SKhL-4 low alloy steel, AK-25 high-strength steel, ADS-1000-2 welder, 48-OF-6 flux, Sv-08Kh19N11M3 electrode wire, Sv-08Kh19N9F2S2 electrode wire, Sv-08Kh25N5TMF electrode wire

ABSTRACT: This work was carried out in order to study the automatic deposition of stainless steel on the low-carbon steel St.3, on low-alloy steel SKhL-4, and on high-strength steel AK-25. The purposes of this study were: 1) to determine the technical conditions which would secure minimum fusion of the basic metal; 2) to obtain the chemical composition of the built-up metal as near as possible to that of the electrode wire; 3) to avoid the formation of the undesirable martensite structures. The automatic welder ADS-1000-2 was adapted for this purpose, and two

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ACCESSION NR: AP4013292

wire electrodes were used simultaneously to build up the metal (under the 48-OF-6 flux). Electrodes made of the following steels were tested: Sv-07Kh25N12, Sv-04Kh19N11M3, Sv-08Kh18N9F2S2 and Sv-08Kh25N5TMF. It was established that the metal with the highest resistance to corrosion was obtained when the combination of the electrodes produced a built-up metal of austenite-ferrite composition with 3-8% of δ -ferrite. In order to avoid the formation of the martensite structure the chemical composition of the first few built-up layers should be such that the points plotted for it on the structural diagram shown in Fig. 1 of Enclosure would lie to the right of the SK line. Orig. art. has: 3 tables, 8 figures, and 2 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 26Feb64

ENCL: 01

SUB. CODE: ML

NO REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 000

Card 2/38

LEBEDEV, Yu.S. [Lobediev, IU.S.]

Serpentinites in the central Bug Valley. Nauk.zap.Kyiv.un. 16
no.14:163-169 '57. (MIRA 13:4)
(Bug Valley---Serpentinite)

LEBEDEV, Yu.S. [Lebediev, Yu.S.]

Ultrabasic belt of the central Bug Valley. Visnyk Kyiv.un.Ser.
geol.ta georg. no.1:23-30 '58. (MIRA 12:10)
(Bug Valley--Rocks, Igneous)

LEBEDEV, Yu.S. [Lebediev, IU.S.]

Alkaline chlorite of the Bug region. Dop. AN URSS no.9:984-987
' 58. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Institut mineral'nykh resursov AN USSR. Predstavil akademik AN
USSR N.P.Semenenko [M.P.Semenenko].
(Bug Valley--Chlorites)

AUTHOR: Lebedev, Yu.S.

SOV-21-58-9-18/28

TITLE: On Alkaline Chlorites of the Bug Region (O shokeloshnom khlorite Pobuzh'ya)

PERIODICAL: Dopovidi Akademii nauk Ukrain's'koi RSR, 1958, Nr 9, pp 984 - 987 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Among the crystalline rocks of the hyperbasitic zone in the Middle Bug area, the author discovered vein-like formations of a chlorite mineral. Its chemical analysis was performed by Analyst T.M. Nazarchuk in the Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry of the AS UkrSSR and roentgenometric analysis was carried out by the author. The results of microscopic, thermographic, roentgenometric, chemical and other studies identified this alkaline chlorite as a chlorite of the serpentine series. The author advances a hypothesis that these chlorites were formed by sedimentation from late or post-magmatic solutions genetically related to the magma

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On Alkaline Chlorites of the Bug Region

SOV-21-58-9-18/28

of ultrabasic intrusions. There are 2 tables, 1 graph and 4 references, 3 of which are Soviet and 1 American.

ASSOCIATION: Institut mineral'nykh resursov AN UkrSSR (Institute of Mineral Resources of the AS UkrSSR)

PRESENTED: By Member of the AS UkrSSR, N.P. Semenenko

SUBMITTED: April 7, 1958

NOTE: Russian title and Russian names of individuals and institutions appearing in this article have been used in the transliteration

1. Minerals--USSR 2. Minerals--Analysis 3. Minerals
--Sources

Card 2/2

AUTHOR: Lebedev, Yu. S.

SOV/21-58-10-15/27

TITLE: Nickel Hydrochlorite from the Weathering Crust of the Bug Area Hyperbasites (Nikelevyy gidrokhlorit kory vyvetri-vaniya giperbazitov Pobuzh'ya)

PERIODICAL: Dopovidi Akademii nauk Ukrain's'koi RSR, 1958, Nr 10, pp 1091 - 1094 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Hydrochlorites are widespread among the weathering products of the ultra basic rocks in the Middle Bug area. They were chemically analyzed by T.M. Nazarchuk in the Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii (Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry) of the AS UkrSSR. On the basis of this chemical and also microscopic, thermographic, roentgenographic and other analyses these minerals were identified as nickel hydrochlorite. Its formation, as shown by geological and mineralogical investigations, was established as resulting from the primary magmatic hornblende, chlorite and phlogopite due to the processes of hydration, desalination, oxidation and chemosorption.

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Nickel Hydrochlorite from the Weathering Crust of the Bug Area Hyperbasites

SOV/21-58-10-15/27

The high nickel content is a result of its chemisorption in the process of hydrochlorite formation. There are 2 tables and 7 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut mineral'nykh resursov AN UkrSSR (Institute of Mineral Resources of the AS UkrSSR)

PRESENTED: By Member of the AS UkrSSR, N.P. Semenenko

SUBMITTED: April 8, 1958

NOTE: Russian title and Russian names of individuals and institutions appearing in this article have been used in the transliteration.

1. Geology--USSR
2. Rock--Properties
3. Rock--Analysis
4. Minerals--Determination

Card 2/2

YURK, Yu.Yu.; SHNYUKOV, Ye.F.; LEBEDEV, Yu.S.; KIRICHENKO, O.N.; SEMENENKO,
N.P., akademik, otv.red.; ISUPOVA, N.I., tekhn.red.

[Mineralogy of iron ore formation in the Kerch Basin] Mineralogiia
zhelezorudnoi formatsii Kerchenskogo basseina. Simferopol', Krym-
izdat, 1960. 449 p. (MIRA 13:12)

1. AN USSR (for Semenenko).
(Azov Sea region--Iron ores)

LEBEDEV, Yu.S. [Lebediev, IU.S.]

Ultrabasites containing amphiboles in the southwestern margin
of the Ukrainian Crystalline Shield. Trudy Inst.min.resur.
AN URSR no.2:12-22 '60. (MIRA 15:5)
(Dnieper Valley--Ultrabasite) (Dnieper Valley--Amphibole)

LEBEDEV, Yu.S. [Lebediev, IU.S.]

Weathered crust of ultrabasic rocks in the middle Bug Valley.
Geol. zhur. 20 no. 4:25-34 '60. (MIRA 14:4)
(Bug Valley—Rocks, Igneous) (Weathering)

LEBEDEV, Yu.S.

Recent data on the age of ultrabasic rocks in the south of the
Ukrainian crystalline shield. Dokl. AN SSSR 141 no.6:1438-1440
D '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Institut mineral'nykh resursov AN USSR. Predstavleno akademikom
D.I.Shcherbakovym.
(Southern Bug Valley--Rocks, Igneous)

LEBEDEV, Yu.S. [Lebediev, IU.S.]

Hydrochlorites from the Komysb-Burunskoye brown ore deposit. Mat.z
min.Ukr. no.2:49-61 '61. (MIRA 15:8)
(Kerch Peninsula--Chlorites)

LEBEDEV, Yu.S.

X-ray analysis of main rock-forming silicates in the Kamysh-Burun
iron ore deposit (Crimea). Rent.min.syr. no.1:39-46 '62.
(MIRA 16:3)

1. Institut mineral'nykh resursov AN UkrSSR.
(Kerch Peninsula--Silicates--Analysis)
(X-ray crystallography)

LEBEDEV, Yu.S.

Weathering surface of ultrabasic rocks in the southern margin of the
Ukrainian Crystalline Shield. Sob.geol. 6 no.4:121-123 Ap '63.
(MIRA 16:4)

1. Institut mineral'nykh resursov AN UkrSSR.
(Dnieper Valley—Ultrabasic) (Dnieper Valley--Weathering)

KORSUNOVSKIY, G.A.; LEBEDEV, Yu.S. (Leningrad)

Effect of some physicochemical factors on the photochemical
formation of hydrogen peroxide on zinc oxide. Zhur. fiz. khim.
35 no.5:1078-1085 My '61. (MIRA 16:7)

(Hydrogen peroxide)
(Photochemistry)

LEBEDEV, Yu.S.

Chromium-containing montmorillonites from the weathering
surface of ultrabasic rocks in the Southern Bug basin.
Zap. Ukr. otd. Min. ob-va [no.1]:46-53 '62.

(MIRA 16:8)

1. Institut mineral'nykh resursov AN UkrSSR, Simferopol'.

YURK, Yu.Yu.; KORNILOV, N.A.; KIRICHENKO, O.N.; LEBEDEV, Yu.S.

Outlines of the Cimmerian iron ore basin in the southern
part the U.S.S.R. Dokl. AN SSSR. 154 no.2:355-358 Ja'64.
(MIRA 17:2)
1. Institut mineral'nykh resursov AN UkrSSR. Predstavleno
akademikom D.I. Shcherbakovym.

LEBEDEV, Yuriy Sergeyevich; LEBEDINSKIY, V.I., kand. geol.-
miner. nauk, otv. red.; MEL'NIK, A.F., red.

[Mineralogy and genesis of the weathering surface of ultra-
basites in the middle Bug Valley] Mineralogiia i genezis ko-
ry vyvetrivaniia giperbazitov Srednego Pobuzh'ia. Kiev,
Naukova dumka, 1965. 80 p. (MIRA 18:4)

LEBEDEV, Yu.S. [Lebediev, IU.S.]

Tobacco color clays of the Kerch deposits. Dop. AN URSR no.7:935
938 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Institut mineral'nykh resursov Gosudarstvennogo geologicheskogo
komiteta SSSR.

LEBEDEV, Z.

Attention, lightning speaking. IUn. tekhn. 2 no.9:49-51 8 '57.
(Lightning) (Radio meteorology) (MLRA 10:9)

LEBEDEV, Z. I.

PA 13/49T16

USSR/Chemistry - Uracile, Thio-
Chemistry - Analysis, Quantitative

Feb 48

"Method for Quantitative Analysis of Thiouracile,"
Z. I. Lebedev, All-Union Sci Res Chemioophar Inst
imeni S. Ordzhonikidze, 1 3/4 pp

"Med Prom SSSR" No 2

Thiouracile is used in treatment of Basedow's disease.
Lebedev describes two methods of determining it.

13/49T16

SA B 66
i

2270 621.396.619
A high-power modulating circuit with negative feed-back. PERSON, S. V., LEBEDEV-KARMANOV, A. I., AND PSARREYSKI, A. M. *Izv. Elektroprom. Slab. Toka*, No. 2, pp. 4-19, 1940. *Abstr. in Wireless Engr*, 20, pp. 396-397, Aug., 1943.—A report on an experimental investigation of a 4-stage modulating circuit with an output of 14 kW. Each stage employed 2 valves in push-pull and the filaments of the valves were a.c. heated. The neg. feed-back voltage was taken off the primary of the modulation transformer and applied through a phase-compensating network to the secondary of the input transformer. The theory of the circuit is discussed and a number of exp. curves are shown.

ASH-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

LEBEDEV-KARMANOV, A. I.

Some design problems of a modern high level modulation system. LEBEDEV-KARMANOV, A. I. AND PISAREVSKII, A. M. Radiotekhnika, 2 (No. 3) 3-17 (1947) In Russian.—
A general account of design and operational experiences of high level systems with a large amount of degeneration. Methods of suppression of parasitic dynatron-mode oscillations, more economical sub-modulators, use of phase-compensation networks with sub-modulation transformers are described, and improvements due to negative feedback application, particularly in hum and background noise, are pointed out. A. I.

PERSON, Solomon Veniaminovich [deceased]; ~~LEBEDEV-KARMANOV, Andrey Ivanovich~~;
KHATSKHELEVICH, Viktor Abramovich; ~~FOMICHEV, I.N.~~, redaktor;
DIKAREVA, A.I., redaktor; KORUZEY, N.N., tekhnicheskii redaktor.

[Theory and design of amplitude and modulation generator tubes;
experience in developing A.I.Berg's method] Teoriia i raschet
amplitudno-modulirovannykh lampovykh generatorov; opyt razvitiia
metoda A.I.Berga. Pod red. I.N.Fomicheva. Moskva, Izd-vo "Sovetskoe
radio," 1955. 507 p. [Microfilm] (MLRA 9:1)
(Electron tubes)

LEBEDEV-KARMANOV, A. I.

USSR/Electronics - Radio stations

Card 1/1 Pub. 133 - 3/19

Authors : Lebedev-Karmanov, A. I.

Title : UHF FM radio broadcasting station for two-program local broadcast

Periodical : Vest. svyazi 6, 3-6, June 1955

Abstract : A description of an UHF FM radio broadcasting station for a two-program local broadcast is given, together with technical specifications of the component parts and equipment. The station is produced entirely by domestic industry. In addition, some information concerning future trends in development and improvement of the above mentioned station, is presented. Diagrams; illustrations.

Institution :

Submitted :

LEBEDEV-KARMANOV, A. I.

A. I. Lebedev-Karmanov, "Modern USW television radio stations (Certain development tendencies and constructional peculiarities)." Scientific Session Devoted to "Radio Day", May 1958, Trudrezervizdat, Moscow, 9 Sep 58.

Modern power television stations of the meter band are analyzed; special attention is paid here to television transmitters. Basic recent tendencies in the development of the technique of this kind of equipment are established and analyzed.

A characteristic of domestic and foreign achievements is given relative to the size and energy indices of television stations. Considerations are expressed on the principles of the most rational construction of power scales of transmitters.

AUTHOR: Lebedev-Karmanov, A.I. SOV/106-58-10-5/13
TITLE: Contemporary Television Radio-Stations (Sovremennye
televizionnye radiostantsii)

PERIODICAL: Elektrosvaz', 1958, Nr 10, pp 32 - 37 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This article is a review of modern techniques applicable to television broadcasting stations operating in the metric wave-length band and under conditions such as exist in the USSR. The article is mainly concerned with the vision transmitter techniques and developments concerning the remaining parts of the equipment (sound transmitters, antenna-feeder systems, etc) are only briefly mentioned. The basic trends in various countries (Germany, USA, Britain) and in various forms are: 1) To design the equipment so that the continual presence of staff is unnecessary; 2) To design the apparatus so that it is suitable for both black-white and also coloured transmission; 3) Reduction in the size and weight of the equipment and also a reduction in the total power consumption; 5) Standardization of the main elements. To meet these conditions, ruggedised components with a reliable,

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Contemporary Television Radio-Stations

long-working life should be used and, if necessary, under-run. A reserve of "hot" essential equipment should be provided, or the transmitter should be able to operate at reduced power if some stages become faulty. The output of several transmitters can be "added" so that if one fails, the station will still function, albeit at lower power. Provision of standby equipment increases the volume of the equipment and its total power requirements. The factors which determine the quality of television transmitters are: 1) Carrier stability which should be (1.5 - 2.5) in 10^6 ; 2) The level of noise in the transmitter should be not worse than 40-50 db; 3) The differential coefficient of the non-linearities of the transmitter path between the black and white fields should not exceed 0.1 - 0.2; 4) Inequality in the delay of the transmitter path should not exceed 0.05-0.1 microseconds for the middle and high video-frequencies, and "false" signals (feeder echoes)

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Contemporary Television Radio-Stations

SOV/106-58-10-5/13

should be reduced to negligible levels; 5) The signal to noise ratio of the sound channel should be at least 60 dbs. The author then briefly describes the steps taken in USSR, USA, UK and Germany to meet these requirements.

There are 1 illustration and 8 references, of which 1 is Soviet.

SUBMITTED: June 10, 1958

card 3/3

SOV/106-58-11-5/12

AUTHOR: Lebedev-Karmanov, A.I.

TITLE: Particular Constructional Features of Contemporary
Television Transmitters (Osobennosti postroyeniya
sovremennykh televizionnykh peredatchikov).

PERIODICAL: Elektrosvyaz', 1958, Nr.11, pp.36-44 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The topics are considered under four headings.
1. Adding the powers of television transmitters. Two
specific problems are considered which concern picture
transmitters: systems of automatic phasing at high-
frequency; phasing systems at video-frequency. Where a
reasonable warm-up time may be allowed and skilled personnel
are in attendance, phasing presents no problem (Ref.1).
With unattended transmitters some form of detector must be
provided. Peak detectors may be used or those which
operate at a limiting level well below peak-white. The
best method uses a phase-detector since the index of
parasitic phase-modulation from each transmitter is then
extremely small. When the powers from two transmitters
are added image distortion may result if the group-delays

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Particular Constructional Features of Contemporary Television Transmitters.

in the two channels are not similar and it may be necessary to include an artificial delay-line. Fig.1 is a block-schematic which incorporates most of the features common to present practice. Although it is, e.g., American practice to feed both transmitters from a common power supply, it is Soviet practice to provide individual supplies. This point is considered again in the last section, on power-scales.

2. Construction of U.S.W. television transmitters with specially-high-efficiency tetrodes. In the immediate post-war decade the use of power triodes in common-grid connection was popular since stable working could easily be guaranteed and amplification of modulated oscillations was possible (Ref.2). However, circuit damping was usually excessive and drive powers rather high. At the present time, in the Soviet Union and abroad, beam-power tetrodes are available for the 200-250 and even the 900-1000 Mc/s ranges which can produce oscillatory powers of 30 kW. These may have slopes of 40-50 and even

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Particular Constructional Features of Contemporary Television Transmitters.

75-90 mA/V and power gains of 8-10 up to 30-50, over a band of 6.75 Mc/s. Modulation problems which arise when using these high-efficiency valves have been overcome, in Britain e.g., by the use of shunt-regulated amplifiers (Ref.3). Low-level modulation circuits usually require a large number of broad-band amplifiers and skilled personnel in attendance. Fig.2 shows a compromise arrangement where modulation is effected at a medium level of about 100 W. 3. Some methods of raising the quality of transmission of television signals. (a) Pre-correction of distortion. Pre-correction for the phase distortion in the transmitter, and in many cases, of the distortion in the average receiver, is achieved at video frequency at the input to the modulator. The corrector usually takes the form of an all-pass circuit, either a symmetrical lattice or, more often, a bridged-T. Non-linearity in the transmitter is often allowed for by a pulse-stretching circuit which gives a constant gain for signals up to picture level and a rapidly increasing gain above this level. (b) Arrangement for

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stabilising the white level in the transmitted signal. The Soviet standards demand that the white level constitute $12.5 \pm 2.5\%$ of peak. Overmodulation can be due to a reduction in h.f. excitation to the modulator, a change of the input bias, i.e. the effective working point, an increase in the peak-to-peak swing of the video signal at the output of the l.f. amplifier and so on. Fig.3 shows the block diagram of a suitable circuit in which the video input to the modulator is reduced as soon as the relative level of modulated output exceeds a prescribed amount. (c) A system of black-level negative feedback for reducing parasitic amplitude modulation. It is possible to reduce the spurious background level in a transmission by 10-20 db. A whole series of circuits have been proposed. Many of these are unstable. The arrangement of Fig.4 gives adequate performance. The total output signal from the transmitter is detected, limited and amplified in a d.c. amplifier. The output from the latter is used as a reference voltage for the d.c. restorer circuit.

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Particular Constructional Features of Contemporary Television Transmitters.

(d) Methods of reducing spurious image signals caused by supplementary tuned circuits. Unless the feeder-aerial system is extremely well-matched, e.g. in some cases better than 0.98 v.s.w.r., then the presence of echoes may give rise to spurious images. A method of pre-correction at video-frequency is mentioned in Ref.5. The most successful development to date however is that which has taken place in the USSR. A poly-phase final stage is connected to the aerial by means of a bridge-circuit. If echoes arise in the feeder system they are absorbed in the ballast resistance of the bridge and not returned to the amplifiers. This method is particularly suitable in power-adding systems.

4. Preferred power scales. In the USSR where television equipment is mass-produced there is a distinct practical advantage in establishing a rational scale of preferred transmitter powers. Two kinds of station are envisaged: lower power stations for the majority of applications, and high-power stations for important centres. In order to

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make best use of the principles of power addition the recommended block diagrams would be based on the use of powers which are one-half of the required values. The ratio between the greatest and the commonest power would be dictated by the power gain which could be most conveniently obtained in a modern tetrode stage. Fig.5 shows 4 different arrangements using 7 basic numbered elements. 1 is an exciter, 2 is a high-level modulator of power $P_1/2$, 3 represents the power-supply, cooling arrangement etc. for 2, 4 is a combining circuit for adding together the powers of two 2's, 5 is a power-amplifying stage producing $P_2/2$, 6 is the power-supply, cooling arrangement, etc. for 5, 7 is the combiner for 2 $P_2/2$ stages. Blocks 1, 3 and 6 are similar for different wavelength ranges. In accordance with Soviet practice the sound transmitter would have an output between $P_1/4$ and $P_1/2$. There are 5 figures and 6 references, of which 3 are Soviet, 2 English and 1 French.

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SOV/106-58-11-5/12

Particular Constructional Features of Contemporary Television Transmitters.

SUBMITTED: June 10, 1958.

Card 7/7

LEBEDEV-KARMANOV, A.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, otv. red.; SAL'NIKOVA,
T.V., red.; ROMANOVA, S.F., tekhn. red.

[Modern radio transmitting equipment for radio and television
broadcasting on ultrashort waves] Sovremennoe radioperedaiu-
shchee oborudovanie dlia radio i televizionnogo veshchaniia
na ul'trakorotkikh volnakh. Moskva, Sviaz'izdat, 1963. 200 p.
(MIRA 16:9)

(Radio--Equipment and supplies)
(Television--Equipment and supplies)

LEBEDEV-KARMANOV, A.I.

Operation of the anode circuit of the output stage of an amplifier of modulated oscillations of a television shortwave radio transmitter. Radiotekhnika 18 no.3:42-53 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Nauchno-tekhnicheskogo obshchestva radiotekhniki i elektrosvyazi imeni Popova.
(Television) (Radio, Shortwave)

LEBEDEV-KARMONOV, A.I.

Effective operational limits of wide-band amplification of
modulated oscillations in television radio transmitters.
Elektrosviaz' 18 no.9:28-32 S '64. (MIRA 17:12)

LEBEDEV-KRASIN, Yu.M.

Accelerating members of the proton synchrotron and basic problems
in its high-frequency current. Radiotekh. i elektron. i no.7:940-
953 J. '56. (MLRA 10:1)

(Synchrotron)

LEBEDEV-KRASIN, YU. M.

AUTHOR: Lebedev-Krasin, Yu. M., Regular member of 108-9-5/11
the Society.

TITLE A New Type of Broad Band Transformers (Shirokopolosnyye transformatory novogo tipa)

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika, 1957, Vol. 12, Nr 9, pp. 38-46 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Transformers are described which are characterized by the fact that their windings have the form of single torus-like (cylindric ring) coils which are enclosed in the spatial spires. These transformers work efficiently in the frequency range of 10^3 up to 10^8 cycles as well as in devices which are intended for a simultaneous transmission of signals with broad frequency spectrum and in resonance amplifiers with a tuning frequency controllable in wide ranges. In the last case the transformer for this especially purpose constructed is used simultaneously as induction variation for the resonance frequency of a circuit with electronic control. The equivalent scheme of the transformer is given, the factors investigated which influence the dispersion of the transformer windings and the construction of the transformer described. It is shown

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A New Type of Broad Band Transformers.

108-9-5/11

that this new type has good electric data and a rather universal basis. The constructions developed on this basis have in praxis proved to be good. There are 9 figures, 1 table, and 2 Slavic references.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-tekhnicheskoye obshchestvo radiotekhniki i elektrosvyazi im. A. S. Popova.

SUBMITTED: April 26, 1957.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

h0748

S/120/62/000/004/016/047

E192/E382

34.6730

AUTHORS: Lobedev-Krasin, Yu.M., Gutner, B.M., Pisarevskiy, V.Ye.,
Temkin, A.S., Barabash, L.Z., Kuryshch, V.S. and
Moiseyev, A.I.

TITLE: The accelerating elements of the proton synchrotron
and the system of their high-frequency feed

PERIODICAL: Pribery i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 4, 1962,
94 - 97

TEXT: The description, principal characteristics and the
results of the control of the h.f. accelerating system of the
7 GeV proton cyclotron are reported. The accelerating elements
are in the form of drift tubes situated in 11 compensating
magnets. Each of the 11 electrodes is fed from a separate
system of high-frequency amplifiers consisting of a 7-stage
wideband amplifier and an automatically-tuned resonance output
amplifier. The inductances of the resonant circuit in the output
stages are in the form of coils fitted with ferrite cores. The
amplitude of the high-frequency field of each accelerating
electrode is $2.5 \text{ kV} \pm 10\%$ over the frequency range of
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The accelerating elements

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0.65 - 8.5 Mc/s. The phase-shift between the output voltages of any two channels is less than 30° . The overall power used by the supply system is 400 kVA. By using tuned amplifiers in the output stages the power consumption was reduced by about 30 times, as compared with a non-tuned amplifier. There are 4 figures.

SUBMITTED: March 29, 1962

Card 2/2

LEBEDEV. -KRASIN, YU.M.

L0738

S/120/62/000/004/003/047
E140/E420

AUTHORS: Rubchinskiy, S.M., Batskikh, G.I., Vasil'yev, A.A.
Vodop'yanov, F.A., Gutner, B.M., Kuz'min, A.A.,
Kuz'min, V.F., Lebedev-Krasin, Yu.M., Uvarov, V.A.

TITLE: The electronic system of the 7 Gev proton synchrotron

PERIODICAL: Priory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no.4, 1962, 20-26

TEXT: The article surveys the electronic system of the 7 Gev proton synchrotron, the individual parts of which are described in individual articles in the same number of the journal. The electronic circuits control the continuous increase of the energy of the accelerated particles. For the chamber aperture used in the apparatus, the deviation of the momentum from the equilibrium value cannot exceed $\pm 5 \times 10^{-3}$. The instantaneous values of H must be held to within 10^{-3} at the start ($f = 0.67 \text{ Mc/s}$) and 5×10^{-5} at the end of the acceleration cycle ($f = 8.31 \text{ Mc/s}$). The synchrotron frequency varies from 3600 to 130 c/s. To keep the oscillations of phase with passage through resonance less than the adiabatic damping of these oscillations, the harmonic frequency modulation of the accelerating potential by the synchrotron frequency should not exceed 0.5 c/s and the harmonic amplitude

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The electronic system of ...

of the modulation at the same frequencies should be less than 2×10^{-4} at the start and 5×10^{-3} at the end of the cycle. The spectral density of noise modulation should be of the order of 2×10^{-3} cs²/cs. The precision of measuring H at the instant of injection was prescribed as 3×10^{-4} . These requirements are met by a programmed frequency control with correction for the radial and phase positions of the beam, calculated for beam intensities of 10^8 to 10^{12} particles. The beam measuring system consists of a precise discrete integrator and a meter for the initial level of the magnetic field intensity. Special equipment is required for the automatic measurement of the instantaneous values of frequency and field intensity, the measurement of micromodulation of the frequency and amplitude of the accelerating potential, variations of beam intensity over the acceleration cycle, the azimuthal distribution of particle density in the bunch, and the position of the beam in the vacuum chamber. An overall block diagram of the system is given and also summary descriptions of the systems for generating the accelerating field, the acceleration control and the measuring equipment. The

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The electronic system of ...

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E140/E420

particles are accelerated at the seventh harmonic of their frequency of revolution - in the band from 0.67 to 8.31 Mc/s. The energy increase is 4.3 keV per revolution. The accelerating elements are 2.4 m drift tubes located in 11 compensating electromagnets. The transit angle in each tube is about 25° and the ratio of accelerating potential to the potential across the tube is about 0.43. The system ensures a phase oscillation of the beam below 0.05 r and stabilizes the radial position to within ± 1 mm. There is 1 figure. ✓

ASSOCIATION: Radiotekhnicheskiy institut GKAE
(Radio Engineering Institute GKAE)

SUBMITTED: April 23, 1962

Card 3/3

KOMAROV, V.L., akademik, redaktor; BAYKOV, A.A., akademik, redaktor;
VOLGIN, V.P., akademik, redaktor; ORBELI, L.A., akademik, akademik-
sekretar', redaktor; BEUYEVICH, U.G., akademik, redaktor; DEBORIN,
A.M., akademik, redaktor; MITIN, M.B., akaemik, redaktor; LEBEDEV-
POLYANSKIY, P.I., redaktor; YUDIN, P.P., redaktor

[Central meeting of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., October
14-17, 1944; in honor of the President of the Academy, Academician
V.L.Komarov, in connection with his 75th birthday and the 50th anni-
versary of his scientific activity] Obshcheye sobranie Akademii nauk
SSSR, 14-17 oktiabria 1944 goda; posviashchennoe chestvovaniu
prezidenta Akademii nauk SSSR akademika V.L.Komarova, v svyazi s
75-letiem so dnia rozhdeniia i 50-letiem nauchnoi deiatel'nosti.
Moskva, 1945. 260 p. (MLRA 9:11)

1. Prezident Akademii nauk SSSR (for Komarov). 2. Vitse-prezident
Akademii nauk SSSR (for Baykov, Bolgin, Orbeli). 3. Chlen-
korrespondent Akademii nauk SSSR (for Lebedev-Polyanskiy, Yudin)
4. Akademiya nauk SSSR.
(Komarov, Vladimir Leont'evich, 1869-1945)

LEBEDEV-TSVETKOV, Yu.D.

Repair work at the Subaqueous part of the siphon crossing of a gas
pipeline. Gaz. prom. 6 no.11:46-48 '61. (MIRA 15:1)
(Gas, Natural--Pipelines)

ANDREYEV, German Sergeyevich; KHOR'KOV, A.I., red.; BARMIN, S.F.,
nauchn. red.; LEBEDEV-TSVETKOV, Yu.Yu., red.; MITROFANOV,
I.A., red.; NECHAYEV, M.A., red.; RUSAKOVA, L.Ya., ved.
red.; YASHCHURZHINSKAYA, A.B., tekhn.red.

[Firing-line method on main gas pipes] Vedenie ognevykh ra-
bot na magistral'nom gazoprovode. Leningrad, Gostoptekkhiz-
dat, 1963. 110 p. (MIRA 16:10)
(Gas, Natural--Pipelines)

LEBEDEV-TSVETKOV, Yuriy Dmitriyevich; VASIL'YEV, P.D., nauchn.
red.; RUSAKOVA, L.Ya., ved. red.; DEM'YANENKO, V.I.,
tekhn. red.

[Designs of the equipment and operating conditions of gas
turbine compressor stations] Konstruktsii oborudovaniia i
rabochie protsessy gazoturbinnnykh kompressornykh stantsii.
Leningrad, Gostoptekhizdat, 1963. 110 p. (MIRA 17:4)

NOKKOLDS, S.R. [Nockolds, S.R.]; ALLEN, R.; LEBEDEV-ZINOV'YEV, A.A.
[translator]; DEMBO, T.M., red.; ROMANOVICH, G.P., red.;
BELEVA, M.A., tekhn.red.

[Geochemical studies; geochemistry of some series of eruptive
rocks] Geokhimicheskie nabludeniiia; geokhimiia nekotorykh
serii izverzhennykh porod. Pod red. T.M.Dembo. Moskva, Izd-vo
inostr.lit-ry, 1958. 173 p. [Translated from the English]
(Rocks, Igneous) (MIRA 12:5)

LEBEDEV-ZINOV'YEV, A.A.

Behavior of uranium and thorium in a magmatic process of the
formation of the massif of the potassium alkali complex in
northern Kazakhstan. Geokhimiia no.1:92-96 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:4)

SOBOLEV, N.D.; ~~LEBEDEV-ZINOV'YEV~~, A.A.; NAZAROVA, A.S.; VILYUNOVA, L.P.;
BATALOV, Sh.S.; BRYLINA, O.M.; AFANAS'YEVA, L.K.; OVCHINNIKOVA, S.V.;
red.izd-va; OVANOVA, A.G., tekhn.red.

[Neogene intrusives and the pre-Mesozoic base in the region of Caucasian
mineral waters] Neogenovye intruzivy i domezozoiiskii fundament raiona
Kavkazskikh mineral'nykh vod. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vl lit-ry
po geol. i okhrane neдр, 1959. 208 p. (Moscow. Vsesoiuznyi nauchno-
issledovatel'skii institut mineral'nogo syr'ia. Trudy, no.3).

(MIRA 12:11)

(Caucasus, Northern---Rocks, Igneous)

LEBEDEV-ZINOV'YEV, A.A.

Feldspars of oligoclase granite porphyries of Byk Mountain in
the Northern Caucasus. Zap.Vses.min.ob-va 88 no.2:172-177
'59. (MIRA 12:8)

(Caucasus, Northern Feldspar)

AFANAS'YEVA, L.K.; LEBEDEV-ZINOV'YEV, A.A.

Feldspars in intrusive rocks of the Besh-Tau in the Northern
Caucasus. Min.syr'e no.4:100-108 '62. (MIRA 16:4)
(Besh-Tau--Feldspar)
(Besh-Tau--Rocks, Igneous)

LEBEDEVA, A.

Method for quick filling of canals with cement. Stomatologiya 35
no.4:57 J1-Ag '56 (MLRA 10:4)

1. Iz polikliniki No.2 (zav. stomatologicheskim otdeleniyem
S.F. Dubrovina) Mosgorzdravotdela.
(DENTISTRY)

LEBEDEVA, A.

"Health Day" in Polotsk. Zdrav. Belor. 6 no.8:78 Ag '60.

(MIRA 13:9)

1. Zaveduyushchaya Polotskim gorzdravotdelom.
(POLOTSK—HEALTH EDUCATION)

PARSHIN, P.; LEBEDEVA, A.

Profitable business. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 10
no.5:10 '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Predsedatel' kolkhoza imeni Kalinina, Lotoshinskiy rayon,
Moskovskoy oblasti (for Parshin). 2. Starshiy agronom po
zashchite rasteniy, kolkhoz imeni Kalinina, Lotoshinskiy
rayon, Moskovskoy oblasti (for Lebedeva).

Lebedeva, A. A.

USSR / Microbiology. General Microbiology

F-1

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 1, 1958, No 551

Author : Glukhova, V.L., Lebedeva, A.A.

Inst : Not Given

Title : Casein Hydrolysate Nutrient Medium for Gonococcus Cultivation

Orig Pub : Tr. Tomskogo n.-i. in-ta vaktsin i syvorotok, 1956, 8, 291-293

Abstract : The medium was tested in production of gonococcus vaccine instead of the formerly used Bailey agar with addition of ascitic fluid. A tryptic casein hydrolysate (hydrolysis for 3-6 days) with a content of 400-600 mg% amino nitrogen was diluted with an infusion of rabbit meat or the heart muscle of large horned cattle to an amino nitrogen content no less than 250 mg% and 1% glycerine, 1% peptone, 0.5% food sugar and 1.5% agar added. pH of the medium 7.4-7.5. Gonococci were grown for 25 hours. The yield of the microbial mass per liter of tested medium averaged 1.6 l of gonovaccine; from 1 liter of control ascite-agar -- 0.9 liter. The cost of

Card : 1/2

USSR / Microbiology. General Microbiology

F-1

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 1, 1958, No 551

the vaccine thus obtained was about 4.8 that of vaccine from the ascite medium. The morphological, biological and biochemical characteristics of gonococci were unchanged.

Card : 2/2

LEBEDEVA, A.A.; KALININA, K.G., inzh.

Concerning a shortcoming of the IS-3 apparatus. Avtom., telem.
i sviaz' i no.10:39-40 G '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Starshiy elektromekhanik Rzhskoy distantzii Pribaltiyskoy
dorogi (for Lebedeva).

SHARIPOVA, R.R.; LEBEDEVA, A.A.; GRIGOROVICH, L.S.

Search for hibernation sites of forest ticks of the genus Ixodes.
Med.paraz.i paraz.bol. 29 no.2:207-211 '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(TICKS) (HIBERNATION)